

MEN OF VIRGINIA AT BALL'S BLUFF

They Will Divide the Honors With the Brave Men From Mississippi.

HUNTON HERO OF THE DAY

The Famous Eighth Virginia Infantry, the Cavalry and the Richmond Howitzers.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch;
Sir,-This paper on Bail's Bluff was
partly prepared some weeks ago, but
laid aside on account of an eye trouble,
which prevented writing, and the examination requisite to accuracy. In the
meantime Captain McNelly's account
appeared, but as he writes from the
standpoint of a Missippian and I, from
that of a Virginian there will be found
enough variety of treatment to keep
the interest of readers of war subjects
and Virginia historic battles.

Respectively.

Respectively, R. W. HUNTELL

The proposed appropriation by Congress of \$5,000 for the purchase of so much of the Ball's Bluff battle-field as may be necessary for the preservation of the National Cemetory there located, and for macadamising a road lending thereto from the Leesburg and Point of Rocks turnification of the most remarkable of the minor battles of the war, not only because of the laurels so gallantly won by the victoriou; Virginians and Mississippians, the disproportion of enemy's loss to the number engaged on our side, the tragic character of the disaster which overtook the Federal envadens, but also because of its farreaching effect in the derangement and check it caused to McClelland's whole plan of campaign. Apart from these larger results, the battle bristies which most sensational character, which invest tending caplotis and incidents of the most sensational character, which invest tending a spot of the most sensational character, which invest tending a specific property to all startering a sensational character, which invest tending the sensational character and the s exploits and incidents of the sational character, which invest military and general his-

considered. In his "Fifteen Decisi Battles of the World," beginning Marathon in 496 B. C., and ending Waterloo, in 1815, Creasy gives Burgoy-nes defeat at Saratoga, where the Ameri-cans largely outnumbered the British as the decisive battles of our Revolution, as the decisive battles of our Revolution, because it led to the French recognition and alliance, which proved so opportune at Vorktown. Southern historians, with pardonable native pride, advances the claim of King's Mountains to the distinction Creasy accords to Saratoga; and with much show of reason, because at King's Mountain, the militia of the backwoods frontier of Southwast Virginia and the adjacent country of Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky, to the number of 90, under such master spirit as Campbell, Shelby, Levier, Cleveland, McDowell met and destroyed Cornwallis' advance guard under Col. Ferguson, composed of

hilled for a while by the disastrous rout of McDowell at Bull Run, revived in intensity three months later. General McClelland, who appreciated the magnitude of the undertaking more clearly than the political generals who were goading him to aggressive operations, had wisely utilized the interval to discipline and mobilize the Northern hosts, which mobilize the Northern nosts, which had rallied to the Union Standard, into that formidable, organization which became famous as the "Army of the Potomac," and he was now making preliminary recennalssances with the view to a combined movement upon the Confederate

position near Manassas.

The main body of his army was in the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac, and large Federal forces under Banks, Hamilton and Stone were located in Maryland, opposite the county of Loudoun, within easy march of the fords Loudoun, within easy march of the fords and ferries of the Upper Potomac, which led to roads running to Leesburg. It will thus be seen that Leesburg was a point of prime strategic importance, the possession of which would make McClellan, by menacing or passing Johnston's left flank to manoeuver him out of his position, and this evidently was his aim.

Apart from the possessity of guaranter.

Apart from the necessity of guarding his flank and watching the ferries, the Confederate commander realized the im-portance of keeping open the turnpike leading from Leesburg across the Blue Ridge to the lower Shenandonh Valley where Jackson was operating, and saving for his army the abundant supplies of the fertile Piedmont counties.

THE SEVENTH BRIGADE. To compass these ends, Colonel Huntor had been ordered early in August to re-occupy Leesburg with the Eighth Vir-ginia Regiment, and later on three Mississippl regiments—the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth—under Colonels sissippi regiments—the Inferentia Significant of the Richmond Howitzers and Burt, with six guns of the Richmond Howitzers and three companies of Virginia envalvy, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jenifer, were sent to the same place, and organized as the Seventh Brigade of Beauregard's Corps, under command of Colonel'N. G. Evans, of South Carolina, who had won great distinction at the first battle of Manassas, and for which he was afterwards made a brigadier-general.

Evans thought Leesburg was too much exposed and too far away for timely reinforcement in case of attack by a largely superior force, and had withdrawn his command to a strong position at Carter's Mill, seven miles nearer Manassas. Upon

command to a strong position at Carter's Mill, seven miles nearer Manasaas. Upon reporting this tact, General Beauregard wrote at once, asking the reason for his withdrawai, adding that the position he had occupied was, 'understood to be very strong, and the General hopes you will be table to maintain it against odds should the enemy press across the river ad move in this direction. To prevent such a movement, and junction of Banks's forces with McClellan's is of the utmost military importance, and you will be expected to make a desperate stand, falling back only in the face of an overwhelming enemy."

back only in the face of an overwhelming enemy."

At midnight of the 19th, Evans moved his brigade back to Burnt Bridge, along the line of Goose Creek, where he had a line of Intrenchments, and there awaited developments. His situation was now critical, and called for the same fine military foresight he had shown at first Mannassa, where he disconnected McDowell's imposing feint at Stone bridge and met his main advance by way of Sudley Strings, some two miles beyond the Confederate flank.

On the morning of the 29th, McCiellan telegraphed to Stone, at Polesville, Md, that "General McCall occupied Drane-ville yesterday and is still there. Will send out heavy reconnoisances to-day in all directions from that point. The General desires that you keep a good look-out upon Leesburg to see if this movement drives them away. Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the offect to move them."

amountation on your part would have the flower of the Brittsh array, equipped with muskets and bayonets. Less than two thousand were here engaged and the battle lasted only 3m hour, but that hour was largely fraucht with the nation's fate, in that it dispelled at once and forever, the fattle illusion that our colonial millia could not successfully contend with Brittsh with the nation's fate, in that it dispelled at once and forever, the fattle with the nation's fate, in that it dispelled and the county in the washe, and full of inspiration, to our struggling and dejected countryme.

While none of the splendid triumphs achieved by Southern arms in the war between the States can be called 'decisive' in the sense, the terms applied to these battles of the Revolution for the reason that the government for whose establishment they were fought, was finally overthrown, yet they will two in historium and the selence of warr and in all the Southland, the names and deeds of its champions will be enshrined in the hearts of its people as long as men cherished honor and women love courage.

To understand a battle thoroughly, the creamstances under which it was fought, and what it accomplished, must be ordered to the Loudoun Chapter of the LU. D. C., for the benefit of the mountment to the Loudoun Chapter of the LU. D. C., for the benefit of the mountment to the Loudoun Chapter of the LU. D. C., for the benefit of the mountment to the Loudoun Chapter of the LU. D. C., for the benefit of the mountment to the Loudoun Chapter of the LU. D. C., for the benefit of the mountment to the Loudoun Solders.

"The related touches of a personn anarrative give a life and spirit to his picture, which any effort of a monardicipant would necessarily lack. He beneficed until Hunton arrived, says he "never witnessed more coolness and courage than they young mentleman adaphayed, being exceeding the river near subject to the product of the country and daring courage." White rendered "by its intimate knowledge of the country and daring courage."

fail to do; that I regard Colonel White by one hundred men of the Twentieth

Massachusetts, under Colonel Lee, and by the other companies of his regiment, amounting in all to 753.

There was an earthwork called "Fort Evans," to the eastward of Leesburg, which commanded a wide view of the field of operation, where Colonel Lyans fixed his headquarters and remained throughout the engagement. He know that crossings had been effected, both at the Bluff and at Edwards's Ferry—the distance between them being about four miles—but nothing had as yet occurred to indicate clearly the point from which the enemy's advance was to be made. He could only conjecture, what we know now with certainty, that Stone's plan was for Baker to break and drive the Confederate left "so that when they are pushed, Gorman (at Edwards's Ferry) can come in on their flank." Stone's strategy was good, but Baker's tactics very bad.

Evans had previously ordered Lieuten-

over the fence, "tollowed by Captain Ball, Lieutenants Woodridge and Weisiger, of the Loudoun cavalry, and Messrs. Hendrick and Peters, civilians, who volunteered for the fight." Baxter is mentioned as "deserving praise for the gallant manner in which he made a charge with ten men on two companies of the enemy's infantry. Lieutenant Charles Wildman, who will be heard from later on, is complimented, and "Sergeant Strother, of the Madison cavalry; Sergeant-Major Baugh, of the Chesterfield troop, and Privata Toler, of the Loudoun envalry, rendered good service in carrying orders."

"And now," says Colonel White, "was their best time to recrease the river, for Hunton, with his Eighth Viginia (axcept Wampler's company, left at the Burnt

Wampler's company, left at the Burnt Bridge to look out for McCall) was com-ing at a double quick, with 375 more pec-



They also relieve Dis tress from Dyspepsia, In-digestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect rem-edy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste n the Mouth, Coated

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AT SPOTSYLVANIA ||

Possibly Some of the Most Desperate Fighting of the Whole War.

COULD HEAR ACROSS LINES

So Close Together Were the Opposing Forces-Did Fearful Fighting.

(Edited by JOHN W. DANIEL.) The most desperate situation I was in

during the whole war was at the battle of Spottsylvania. My brigade had been in reserve, supporting the line wherever an attack was threatened. I was behind an attack was threatened. I was beamed Longstreet's corps, as McLaws front was thought to be the point at which the attack would be made. Suddenly a floree attack was made on Ewell's front, the brunt of it falling on Dole's and Daniel's Brigade. In a few moments Dole's Brigade was driven out of their line of works. A courier came in hot haste with orders for my brigade to repair to that part of the line. I was already in motion and hastened the brigade by ordering them to double quick. I rode on alend to look over the ground before the brigade came. I found General Ewell very much excited and entreating me to hurry up the brigade. When I reached the point I found General Lee and the members of his staff. The General was looking very calm and quiet and pointed out to me the line of works occupied by the enemy. We were not two hundred yards from the enemy, and the builtes were whizzing uncomfortably close, When the brigade came up the line was formed Longstreet's corps, as McLaws front was the brigade came up the line was formed as speedily as possible. The men refused until General Lee, who present and greatly exposed, ret We then charged the line of battle, overed the works and restored the line

observed the works and restored the line of battle.

RACE FOR A FLAG.

Before the charge was made we noticed a U. S. flag floating from the breastworks in front of the right of our line. The efflore of the breast Wine of the properties. line. Two officers of the brigade, Major Brooks and Captain Joseph F. Johnston, my aid-re-camp, seemed at the same mo-ment to have been inspired with a desire to capture that flag, and being in front of the line of battle, the whole brigade and the General commanding must have seen the race. The contest was so close that both reached the breastworks almost at the same instant. Just as Canteln Johnston reached out. Just as Captain Johnston reached out his hand to selze the coveted prize his foot stumbled, he tumbled into the ditch,

foot stumbled, he tumbled into the ditch, and Brooks had the flag.

The line of battle being restored, and Dole's Brigade having reoccupied their position, my brigade was recalled and took position in rear of the line. Major Brooks brought the flag he had captured to the commanding General, with request that it might be sent to North Carolina, which Gengral Lee did with a vertices. vhich General Lee did with a very com plimentary letter to the Governor of

tonewall's Brigade there were w Into the woods line after line of the columns that had plerced the line of Stonewall's Brigade poured. I moved with utmost rapidity across an open field to the point of attack and entered the woods with a brigade, perhaps not exceeding six hundred men. My brigade had hardly entered the woods when at a glance I saw the situation. In front of us was a line of battle, and not twenty steps from my line. In rear of that I could see other lines. I saw at once that we were confronting a division.

IN VERY CLOSE QUARTERS.

The lines of battle were so close to-Into the woods line after line of the col

The lines of battle were so close to-gether that we could hear the commands thought I saw some confusion in their lines, whether from the steady fire of my brigade or other causes I know not. At any rate I determined to take advan-At any rate I determined to take advantage of it. Seizing the flag of my old regiment (23rd N. C.) and springing to the front, I commanded the brigade to charge. They rose with a yell and dashed towards the line of the enemy, which to my astonishment gave way, and we followed them through the woods, recapturing the lines from which Edward Johnston had been expelled a few hours before. We occupied the angle, as it was called. In endeavoring to discover the place from which a heavy fire was poured into our lines, I was shot in the head and had a severe scalp wound which neand had a severe scalp wound which ne-cessitated my retiring from the field, I do not remember at any battle during the

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are now located in their new home, 8-10-12 South Eighth Street, near Main; show-room and repository, street floor. We are offering for sale the largest and best-selected stock of fine vehicles ever shown in this city. No old stock. Everything new, Latest design; best workmanship.

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ginia Cavalry, when I was invited by Turner Ashby, who had then recently been made Brigadier General, to join his command and take a position on his staff when it should be organized. His staff when it should be organized. His command consisted of a force which afterwards, with the accession of some other companies, became organized into the Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments of Cavalry. On the morning of the 6th of June, 1862, we moved in the rear of Jackson's army to a point a few miles south from Harrisonburg, on the turnpike, and from thence turned custward in the general direction of Port Republic. Republic.

About four or five miles from the turnpike, and while I was riding in the rear of the column of cavalry, we reached the crest of a ridge. Mr. Henry Stephen. on, of Frederick county, and myself son, of Frederick county, and myself had dismounted, and were eating some food which he had provided, when I saw a column of Federal cavalry appear on a ridge about 400 yards north of us. This column was soon formed into line, fronting us, and an officer rode out from the left of the line and then down the entire front of it. I told Stephenson that it appeared to me that they were about to charge our rear. I asked him to ride to the front and deliver to General Ashby a message from me to that offect. He men to follow me. I rode down the slope of the ridge that we were on to meet him. As we approached each other, and when we were about fifty yards apart. I discovered that while the ground I was on was hard and dry and free from grass, the field in which he was riding was covered with long grass, which became thicker as it approached the bottom. When we were about ten or fifteen feet apart I saw that between us was a sunken fence about two feet high, and that my opponent was moving with was a sunken fence about two feet high, and that my opponent was moving with great difficulty over the ground. Up to that moment I had held my sabre in my hand, but I then dropped it on the leather throng and drew my pistol. Col. Wyndham's horse had its forefeet over the sunken fence, and he was whirling his sabre with an ease and rapidity of movement which showed that he was master of it. I put the spurs into my horse and reached him before he had crossed the fence. I put my pistol imtainly there was no excitement or emo-tion betrayed in his countenance. I pressed the pistol against his face and again told him to drop his sabre.

He then said, in a quiet tone, "I am your prisoner, sir,"; and he dropped his sabre on the ground, instead of handing it to me. I told him to unbuckle his belt and hand it to me, which he promptly did. I then told him to dismount, which he did, and he then picked up his sabre and handed it to me, holding it by the point. I returned the sabre to its scalbard, buckled the belt, which held a pistol in a holster, about me, and told him to come forward. His horse all the while remained in the position as before, with its forelegs over the fence. I should nave made Col. Wyndham mount, but I did not. I was clated and excited, and had no thought of appropriating his belongcossitated my retiring from the field, I do not remember at any battle during the war that there was a closer and hotter fight in such close quarters.

Brigade General Confederate Army.
Birunigham, Ala., 1905.

CAPTURE OF WYNDHAM.

An Official Statement That Should Settle the Controversy.

Richmond, Va., April 12, 1906.

To the Times-Dispatch:

In vol. III., pass 254, "Confederate Millitary History," by Major Jed Hotch kies, there is a description of the rear guard action, in which Bir Percy Wyndham was enjured "in a remarkable personal encounter with Captain Conrad of Ashby's staff."

As this interesting facility, has been the subject of confederate Column, I enclose a letter from Major Holmes Conrad, in which the facts with regard to it are clearly stated.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1906.

Major Robert W. Hunters.

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Washington, D. C., April 19, 1906.

Major Robert W. Hunters are controlled the march and many services on the subject of the sthe inst. enclosing a cliphing from the subject of the subj

my library in Winchester., The pistol was of French make, and was the only self-cocking revolver I ever saw. His sabre had been presented to him by Carlbaldi, under whom he had served. It is

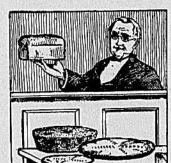
which you enquire. Accounts of it were published at the time, and my comrade of that day had no doubt in their minds as to its features. I would not deprive as to its features. I would not deprive any man of the gratification which he may derive from the impression that Col. Wyndham was the trophy of his bow and spear, and I make this statement only to gratify your request. Yours very truly, HOLMES CONRAD.

Dates Corrected-1795-1885.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Very sincerely, April 16, 1906. C. A. RICHARDSON.

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8:40 A. M.-Daily-Byrd St. Through, Local stops.

atops.

1:06 Hoon-Week Days-Byrd St. Through.

4:00 P. M.-Week Days-Byrd St. Fredericks-burg Accommodation.

5:06 P. M.-Daily, Main St. Through.

6:06 P. M.-Week Days-Elba, Ashland Accommodation.

5:20 P. M.-Daily-Byrd St. Through.

Trains Arrive Richmond-Southward.

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6:69 A. M.—Week Days—Elba. Ashland Accommodation.

6:20 A. M.—Week Days—Byrd St. Fredericks-burg Accommodation.

8:35 A. M.—Dally—Byrd St. Through.

11:50 A. M.—Week Days—Byrd St. Through.

2:14 P. M.—Dally—Main St. Through.

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7:10 P. M.—Dally—Hyrd St. Through. Local Main St. Through.

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Asst. to Prest. Gen'l, Supt. Traf. Mgr.

Southern Railway

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Durham and Radegh, Schember City, Oxford,
Durham and Radegh, Schember City, Oxford,
P. M.-Ex. Sunday-Keysville Local,
11:39 P. M.-Daily-Limited-Pullman ready 8:30
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The favorite route to Baltimore and Easters
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A. M.—From Keysville and intermediate

840 A. M.—From Keysville and internal Stations.

9125 A. M.—Dally.—From West Point with Balliume connections daily, except Monday.

10:45 A. M.—Delly, except Sundays and Monday.

45 A. M.—Delly, except Sundays and Monday.

46 A. M.—Delly, except Sundays and Monday.

47 From West Point.

C. W. WESTBURY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

8. H. HARDWICK, W. H. TAYLOE,

P. T. M.

H. B. SPENCER, Gen'l Mgr.,

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James River Line:

ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NORFOLK. Leave Byrd-St. Hiatlon, Richmond. Daily. In Effect Jan. 24th, 1908. FOR NORFOLK: *9:00 A. M., *3:00 P.

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FOR LYNCHBURG, the WEST and the SOUTHWEST: 8:05 A. M., 12:10 Noon, 9.00 P. M. Pullman Parlor and Sleering cars. Cafe Dining cars. Trains arrive daily from Norfolk "11:40 "6:50 P. M.; from the West 7:42 A. M., 2:06 P. M., 9:20 P. M.; Office EIS E. Main St. "Flyer: 2 hrs. 26 minutes." H. BOSLEY.

W. B. BEVILL, C. H. HOSLEY, Gen. Pass. Agent. Dist, Pass. Agent

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P. M. P. M. Petershurg, 2:00 A. M., 12:10, 3:00, 3:15, 5:00 and 11:30 P. M. Favetteville, *:55 P. M. Fror Goldsboro and Favetteville, *:55 P. M. Trains arrive Richmond daily: 6:17, *3:33, *10:45 and 11:40 A. M.; *1:00, 2:05, 6:50, 8:00 and 11:40 A. M.; *1:00, 2:05, 8:00 and 11:40 A. M

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Southbound Trains Leave Richmond Daily. 9:60 A. M.—Norlina and intermediate stations, Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingsham, Memphis and Southwest. 2:20 P. M.—Sayannah, Jacksonville and Flo-

2:20 P. M.—Sayannah, Jacksonville and Flo-rida points. 11:00 P. M.—To Sayannah, Jacksonville, At-lanta, Birmingham, Memphis and South-west. Northbound Trains Arrive Richmond Daily 5:10 A. M., 4:55 P. M., 5:30 P. M.

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